

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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RICHARD W. YOUNG, Manager.

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There should be no check on real
humor, but it ought always to be re-
warded with a cheque."Contentment is better than money."
Yes and it quite as hard to borrow
even on real estate security.There are 180 patent medicine firms
in South Bend, Indiana. And yet it is
said the death rate there is very low.The Florida state board of health
has plans and specifications made for a
disinfecting station at Fernandina, to
cost \$10,000.Rev. Henry Preserved Smith has not
been able to preserve his standing in
the Presbyterian church nor yet his
faith in its creed. What's in a name,
anyhow?The best sort of evening ties, it is
said, are those that keep a family man
home after dark. But they are not
very fashionable, and they wouldn't
suit morning newspaper men.The railroads will make special rates
for delegates and visitors to the Demo-
cratic territorial convention, notice of
which will be found in another column
of this issue of The Herald.The Brigham Bugler says: "The se-
lection of Professor J. H. Paul for pre-
sident of the Agricultural College of
Utah is a mighty good one. As an en-
thusiastic and progressive educator,
Professor Paul has few peers in the
west."If the city treasurer does not choose
to place city funds where the city
council proposes, is there legal power
vested in that body to compel him?
The public agree with the council, how-
ever, that the city money in large
amounts ought to draw fair interest.
Isn't that about right?The Paris Post, which has recently
"dropped" to Republicanism, is in bad
straits. It has to fall back on the
Tribune for consolation and approval.
A sort time ago it would have consid-
ered the approval of that paper a sign
of its own degradation.Democratic societies in this territory
should pay particular attention to the
notices to be found elsewhere in this
paper. It is important that they should
all be suitably and ably represented at
the territorial convention. Send good,
representative men.Senator Hill in course of some re-
marks in public used the word "yap."
This is claimed by some folks as
original on his part. It is but a plagia-
rism. The term has been used in Utah
for many years, as denoting a rural,
loud-mouthed, rough-and-tough youth,
with more yell than sense and more
boasting than brains.Speaking of the attempt of the Sen-
ate investigating committee to extract
information from the contumacious
newspaper correspondents, the Mil-
waukee Wisconsin (Rep.) very fairly
says: "There are very few cases in
which a newspaper man has a right to
publish a scandal based upon no other
evidence than the testimony of people
who stipulate that under no circum-
stances must their names be revealed."There is a country sheet which poses
as Republican in politics, but is ready
by its own announcement, to be any-
thing for money, has for a long time
endeavored to obtain a notice from The
Herald. When twisting and distorting
our remarks so as to convey a meaning
opposite to that intended will not draw
a reply, resort is had to downright ly-
ing. But as we have no taste for the
gutter, and will not get down into the
mire where the miserable apology for a
journalist wallows, the thing can lie
and throw mud till it is tired without
further attention from us. This will
do for all of its kind.After the first of next September it
will be a misdemeanor in New York to
furnish information concerning persons
or corporations to newspaper repre-
sentatives which, if published, would
be libelous. In the gathering of news
more or less dependence must be placed
on the individual giving it, and it is
proper that those wilfully deceiving
the papers should be called to account.
The general adoption of a law like that
referred to in the course of time might
stop a great deal of lying.

A HINT TO THE WISE.

Editors of newspapers are often asked
to divulge the names of persons who
write letters or communicated articles
for the press. They almost invariably
refuse to do so. There is an unwritten
law of journalism which they usually
obey and which forbids the disclosure.
The Herald is of the opinion that
this is a good rule within certain limits.
There are people who shrink from
publicity as authors. They are able to
form and express opinions on public
questions, but do not wish to appear
before the public as critics or corres-
pondents. Their wish, we believe,
should be gratified and their names
kept sacred when they treat only upon
subjects of general application.But is it exactly right that persons
whose aim in writing for the press is
to attack others, to vindicate them-
selves, or to do anything for private
or personal motives or purposes, should
be allowed to accomplish their ends
without apparent responsibility? Or
is it right that the journal through
which they convey their feelings or
opinions should shoulder the responsi-
bility which they shrink from assum-
ing.The Herald does not wish it to be
understood that it intends to smother
the rule, and publish names which are at-
tached to communications that are
merely given to it as a guaranty of
good faith. But it does appeal to per-
sons desiring to air a private grievance,
or defend themselves against an
opponent, or use the press for any
private end, to take the manly stand
of appending their real names to their
communications and assuming the re-
sponsibility which ought to attach to
them.We think the line of anonymous
publications should be drawn where
the general welfare and information
ends and personal interest begins.
That would be fair, and frank and
courageous, and everybody who reads
and thinks would attach greater im-
portance to a personal discussion, if
the true names of the parties were ap-
pended to their statements.

GOLD IS DISHONEST.

Much sentiment unfavorable to silver
has been created among the laborers
of the eastern states by the use of such
apprehensive catch phrases as "dishonest
money," "fifty cent dollar," and so
forth.The dishonest dollar, it is obvious, is
that dollar which has fluctuated most
in purchasing power. That is the gold
dollar. Statistics demonstrate that
nearly all the earth's products including
silver, have, measured in gold, steadily
gone down in price with astonishing
uniformity. The farmer in '82 could
pay a debt of \$1.30 with one bushel of
wheat, while now it would require two
bushels to pay the same debt. In 1873,
he could pay \$19 with 100 pounds of
cotton; now he would have to produce
250 pounds to cancel the same amount
of indebtedness. Quite singularly
what was \$1.30 worth of silver fifteen
or twenty years ago, is now worth only
one-half as much!The conclusion is that it is not silver
that has depreciated but gold that has
appreciated. The trouble is not that a
silver dollar is a "fifty cent" or
"dishonest dollar," but that the man
who borrowed a thousand dollars a
few years ago must now raise two
thousand, measured in gold to pay it.
This love for the small depositors in
the savings banks and the laborers on
the part of Wall street; this fear that
honest toil should not be paid in
"sound money," to wit: gold with a
value doubled by adverse legislation,
is unfortunately open to the suspicion
that it is not unselfish.

SOLEMNLY AFFLICTED.

It is amusing to watch the capers of
a certain cranky contemporary over
the appointments recently made in the
management of the Agricultural col-
lege. It is in constant convulsions over
the alleged partisan character of those
appointments. The fun of it is, that
all its trouble is over the fact that the
appointees are Democrats. If they had
only been Republicans our contem-
porary would not have seen any parti-
sanship in this connection or been
troubled with its educational St. Vitus's
dance.The statement is repeated in its col-
umns that the appointment of Profes-
sor Paul as President was made
"against the protest of the faculty and
the alumni." We have direct information,
of the most positive character,
that this assertion is as false as our
neighbor's assertion that Dr. Tal-
mage's appointment was made because
he was a Democrat. It has dropped the
latter statement without retracting it,
but keeps on its querulous iteration of
the former.It is true that some of the Faculty
and the Alumni recommended Prof.
Kingsbury, but they did not enter any
protest against Professor Paul. An
attempt was made to prejudice the
case of the latter, by the untruthful
statement that he had threatened to
"fire" them all when he should be
made President. A student who tried
to recommend Professor Kingsbury to
the board could not remember the gen-
tleman's name. That is the sort of
opposition which our contemporary is
magnifying out of all truthful propor-
tions.At first it stated that Professor Paul
was chosen in preference to Professor
Kingsbury, solely because the former
was a Democrat. Learning that both
were Democrats it dropped the Kings-
bury plea with the blunder about Dr.
Talmage. But it insists that the only
reason why the choice fell on Paul was
because he is a Democrat.Our neighbor had better take its own
prescription and "cease discussing this
matter," because the more it capers
and cusses the more apparent it be-
comes that personal spite and motiva-
tion, over discomfitures brought
about by Professor Paul's facts, figuresand arguments are the chief motives
that prompt this scurrilous and sense-
less attack, on one of the brightest and
most capable of our Utah born and
Utah trained educators.We regret that Professor Kings-
bury's name has been dragged into
this controversy so much, as there was
no just cause for it. He is regarded
with universal esteem. His abilities
are recognized as of a very high order.
He has been the acting President of
Utah's foremost institution of learning,
filling the place with honor and re-
nown. And if he had been elected to
the position under consideration, the
appointment would have been de-
nounced on the ground that he was a
Democrat, by our excited contem-
porary, though not with the personal
venom which, for the reasons we have
stated, characterizes the assault upon
the successful candidate.The Democratic party of Utah has
had nothing to do with these educa-
tional appointments, as originally as-
serted so rashly by our afflicted con-
temporary. The trouble with it now-
days is that it cannot pull the old
strings and make its partisan puppets
jump to its touch. The conditions are
changed and its own "offensive parti-
sanship" neither pans out nor pays as
in the old times of its bitterness and
boasting.

DR. PARK GIVES HIS LIBRARY.

Dr. Park has given his private li-
brary, consisting of over 3,000 volumes,
to the university. This will be no sur-
prise to those who know Dr. Park per-
sonally and understand the true char-
acter of the man. It is so thoroughly
in keeping with his nature to associate
the public with all his private
concerns, considering what is good for
the community first and his personal
profit afterwards, that this last evi-
dence of his public spirit will be too
likely to be received as a matter of
course. And again the fact that the
university, ever since Dr. Park was
made president, has had the use of the
larger part of the books which he
now donates, will tend to disguise the
true value of the gift. One way for
the university authorities to properly
appreciate this beneficence is to imagine
the condition the library would be in
with all the books containing the
stamp of Dr. Park removed from the
shelves.There is nothing else quite so excel-
lent in the conduct of great institu-
tions of learning as the habit
they have of properly recognizing
their friends. There is something
in the mere expression of grati-
tude which is not only
good for the public upon whom
the institution depends for support,
but is an actual necessity in the edu-
cation of the student. A very success-
ful educator has said that one of the
most important points of difference be-
tween a good college president and a
bad one, is the good and the bad man-
ner, respectively, in which they thank
the benefactors of their institutions.
This rare authority, speaking of the
educational feature of thanks properly
bestowed, declared that when the aver-
age young American has been thor-
oughly taught that the advantages he
might be receiving are not a mere mat-
ter of course, half of his education has
been accomplished. We believe this is
literally true.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

The following extracts from religious
publications are presented as the views
only of the papers from which they are
taken. They will serve to keep posted
on living religious topics those who
take interest in such questions.The New York Independent thinks:
"It can be no matter of surprise, to
any intelligent observer that the Gen-
eral Assembly should suspend. Prof.
H. P. Smith from the ministry of the
Presbyterian church." "Considering
the history of the last year or two,
such a result was clearly inevitable.
The lower courts had decided against
him; and the Supreme court had not
only decided against Prof. Briggs, on
similar grounds, last year—and that,
too, in the face of a verdict of acquit-
tal by the Presbytery of New York
which had declared his resolution
separately adopted, that the Bible, as
we now have it, 'when freed from all
errors and mistakes of translators,
copyists and printers, is the very word
of God, and consequently without
error.' This interpretation of the
doctrine of the standards made it im-
possible for Prof. Smith to justify the
position he had taken and for which
he was arraigned and condemned by his
Presbytery. His church, speaking by
its chief court, refuses to allow one of
its ministers to teach that the Bible,
as we have it, is not without errors. It
does not believe that it is a mixture
of inspired truth and uninspired error;
and even though it is a mixture, the
alleged errors are unimportant, and do
not affect the value and the certainty
of revelation, the church will not
countenance such a doctrine. There
can be no doubt that this decision rep-
resents the church. The Liberal vote
is smaller than it was in Washington
by fifteen. There seems to be no bitter-
ness of feeling on the result, and we
anticipate no division."The New York Outlook says concern-
ing the same question:"The practical effect of the trial and
conviction of Dr. Henry Preserved
Smith, is a notice to all Presbyterian
ministers that when any question
arises in that church, every minister
who takes part in the discussion does
so at the hazard of being turned out of
the ministry for so doing, if, as the re-
sult of that discussion, the majority
goes against him. This decision, if it
be submitted to by the Presbyterian
minority, is the end, not merely of
freedom of teaching in Presbyterian
theological seminaries and freedom of
preaching in Presbyterian pulpits, but
of freedom of debate in the constitu-
tional deliberations of that church. Dr.
Smith's case differs radically from Dr.
Briggs' case in two respects: First, in
that he is not accused of holding that
the Bible is the word of God, and
secondly, in that he is not accused be-
cause of any teaching officially and in
his ministry, but only of defending,
before the courts of the church, teach-
ing, the soundness of which was still
under debate in the courts of the
church. It should be added that there
is no suggestion that his spirit has
been provocative or polemical, or
than kind, courteous, and Christian
throughout. This is the gravamen of
our condemnation of the Presbyterian
General Assembly. It not only pre-
sented evidence of the fact that the
truth by a majority vote in a mass
meeting, but it prohibits and punishes
free debate exercised in the previousdeliberative process. This is wholly
un-American for America decides a
question by majority when co-operative
action is necessary, but leaves opinion
wholly free. This is wholly un-Protes-
tant; for Protestantism teaches that
every man has a right to read and
study the Bible for himself, and to
reach conclusions respecting it with-
out let or hindrance from ecclesiastical
courts, ancient or modern."The New York Christian Intelligencer
observes:"The churches are founded on a defi-
nite belief. They consist of persons
who accept that belief. The distinc-
tions between the denominations are to
be found in their creeds, and not in
differently recorded or a matter of traditional
acceptance. The Methodist Church has
no written creed, so many who love it
claim; but that it has an unwritten
almost universally accepted and well-
understood belief which distinguishes
it from Calvinism, cannot be
questioned. The Presbyterian and Re-
formed Churches have a written creed,
and it includes the trustworthiness of
the Bible. They ought to have power
to annul the appointment of a profes-
sor in a theological seminary who is
found guilty to assault the accuracy of
the Scriptures, or to remove the devel-
opment of a disposition to make such
assaults. They ought to have power to
suspend a professor when his course
becomes questionable. Great injury
can be wrought within a few months.
Years may be necessary to repair it.
With reason or without reason doubts
can be injected into many minds which
are removed only by further patient
labor. No section of a church should
have liberty to sow seeds of unbelief.
The faith of the church should be set-
tled and maintained by the whole
body of believers within its fold, and
not by a minority."The New York Christian Advocate
argues that:"No person who is not a member
in the divine origin of Christianity,
should occupy a professor's chair in
any college or university supported by
a Christian community, unless it be in
a technical school, and not then
if the professor is not a member of
the church. If he is not a member,
of a better phrase, we will call a dog-
matic agnostic. It is contrary to the
fact that all men of every high sci-
entific eminence are agnostics. That
those of whom nothing is known as
to their religious sentiments are not
agnostics, no one can prove. That
they are not only avowed agnostics,
but positive opponents of Christianity,
the public is well aware. But every
year the number of scientific men who
have the ability to distinguish the
phases of science and religion increases.
A distinction should be made between
a man having sufficient of the scientific
spirit and mental furnishing to expound
and illustrate his specialty far beyond
the requirements of a university course,
and one who has attained eminence as
an original discoverer. The number of
the latter is small, while of those who
confirm the discoveries of this smaller
number, and point the way to the en-
largement of the domain of science,
is but the student, according to his
genius, will be prepared for develop-
ment, the number is large. A preposi-
tious spectacle it is indeed when a
denomination establishes a college
and then pretends to promote Christi-
anity, and fills its chairs with pro-
fessors who by their private conversa-
tions, class-room implications, and in-
equal bent, sow seeds of doubt as well
as their known connections, are contin-
ually counteracting the Christian influence
of the institution."The New York Freeman's Journal re-
marks:"There is this in the growth of ag-
nosticism, besides the presence of a
good portion of its disciples—that it is
a reaction from an apparent fanaticism
of a Protestant Christianity whose
devotes have a thousand and
odd different notions of God and of
what is required of man to do to
please him. It is wiping out the sects, not
as to number, for it is the mission and
logic of Protestantism to increase in
differentiation till every man is a creed
unto himself, but as to faith in them.
It is their lament that the sons no
longer go in the way of their fathers.
By and by but two great folds will in-
clude the majority of mankind. The
thinkers, who firmly hold that an un-
changeable God of reason, who has pro-
vided for the wants of his creatures in
every detail, have failed to find a re-
sponse in the revival of the old
Himself, and provided a repository
of his truths and justice on earth, will
naturally rally around Christ's Vicar,
who those 'proud to the porters' of
their mentalities, with those too in-
different or too callous to think at all,
will find themselves together in the
camp of negation and hopelessness.
The latter may be so far off. There
are those who think we are now enter-
ing within its limits, and the signs por-
tending its approach are the tendency
toward agnosticism on the one hand
and an inclination towards the Bark
of Peter on the other by those of our
separated brethren with whom the tra-
dition and grace of a Catholic past
is a veritable but unrecognized heritage."The Boston Christian Register has
this to say:"The mind must seek and claim its
liberty. In religion as elsewhere, for
there comes a time when the spiritual
life is in danger of perishing without
it. One finds the name of Christ in the
church to be synonymous with a great
and holy sentiment, which is almost
always strong enough to be a power
for good, and is sometimes an over-
mastering force, saving man from sin,
filling a dark life with beauty and peace.
But we cannot find that the common
mind has any very clear ideas con-
nected with this sentiment. Theology
still expounds its theories, it is true,
but if the Christian life were left to
feed on them alone, it could thrive no
better than lichens upon a rock."This is from the Church Abroad and
at Home:Faith and reason are sometimes set in
contrast, as if one excluded the other,
and a mistake. Faith is a sus-
pension of reason, it is a proper and
normal exercise of reason. Reason de-
cides that it is safe and wise to trust
it, i. e., to have faith in a physician, a
pilot, an engineer, a statesman. No ex-
ercise of the power of reason is more
legitimate or more regular. Reason
must apprehend the ground of faith, or
else the faith is not reasonable. It is
credulity then. Reason apprehends
God as a real being, and his character
is trustworthy. Your knowledge of him
justifies your faith in him. Imagine
him to be other than what you know
him to be. Suppose that you knew him
to be untruthful or dishonest, or
would be neither reasonable nor right
to trust him; we now reasonably trust
him, because we know him. Faith
should never be set at naught, as
the reason. Faith is the Supreme is the
supreme exercise of reason. Reason
completes and consummates her reason-
ing when she finds a worthy object of
faith.The Churchman touching on the ques-
tion of religious toleration, says:
"Toleration is supposed to be a virtue
peculiar to modern enlightenment. It
is certainly a virtue whose spirit is em-
bodied in the American constitution.
Religious toleration never prevailed in
the world to the extent which it has at-
tained at present. The tolerant
Christian does not abate one jot his
steadfastness and constancy in adher-
ing to his faith; but he feels that for
his enlightenment is perfectly con-
sistent with toleration toward his error.
This attitude of consideration is in
fact one of the most persuasive insti-
tutions of conciliating those who are
not believers. It is consistent with the
most intense zeal and the most eager
enthusiasm, but these two qualities are
tempered and directed by love, and the
combination thus formed is the virtue
of Christian toleration."

This, on the same subject, is taken

from Viestnick Evropy, St. Petersburg:

Undoubtedly, if I believe in a certain
truth, I cannot be indifferent when
somebody denies it; but does it follow
that I must jump at his throat? There
are right ways of manifesting zeal—
argument, appeal, demonstration, and
when necessary, self-sacrifice. But
there is no room for force. Force is
no evidence of strength of conviction,
but of weak-mindedness and often of
weakness or even total absence of
faith. Again, when all arguments fail,
persecution of heretical sects is justifi-
fied by pointing to the criminal char-
acter of certain sects. But this Chris-
tian Apostle, whoever they said to
those who accused Christians of all
manner of atrocities, is convicted of
crime, should receive fit punishment.
But to argue that because some sects
incite to crime, all sects should be per-
secuted, is as illogical as it would be
to argue that, because some men com-
mit crimes, all men should be executed.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

The bright summer girl and the snap
camera will be among the most taking
things of the season.—Syracuse Cour-
ier.The latest craze is for collecting pot-
tery dogs. There is one advantage in
this. A crockery setter, for instance,
could be easily broken.—Siftings."Is it true that your bride is very
hard of hearing?" "It is. Why, when
I proposed to her I had to shout out so
loud that all the neighbors ran in and
congratulated me."—Fliegende Blaetter.A DOLLAR SHOW
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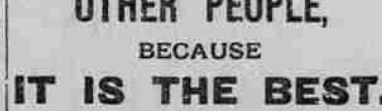
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